The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1869. NO. 129.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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C. H. BRIGHAM, Editor.

H. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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Per Year $7 00

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the PUBLISHERS.

THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Dr. Elsner's Medical and Surgical Specimens.

In consequence of the removal of the Museum of Anatomical Specimens, to my new and spacious offices, on the Second floor, over the Post Office, Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver and the Reproductive Organs, will receive my special attention.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 7 to 8 P. M.

DR. C. ELSNER,
No. 64 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Reduced Fares and Excursion Tickets.

Reduced fares and excursion tickets can be had at the Ticket Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, for all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

JOHN DURBIN, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 30, 1869.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, February 13, 1869, for the erection of a Passenger Depot, Freight House and Engine House, at Allegheny City, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Company.

By order of the Board.

JOHN DURBIN, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 30, 1869.

Change of Time.

On and after Monday, November 30, 1868, trains will leave Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, as follows:

Mail Train ..... 8:00 A. M.
Fast Line ..... 12:00 M.
Fast Line ..... 8:00 P. M.
Pacific Express ..... 12:00 P. M.

Arrive at Fort Wayne ..... 4:40 P. M.
Arrive at Chicago ..... 10:00 P. M.
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Pittsburgh, November 30, 1868.

Dissolution Notice.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of H. SUTMEYER & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by H. SUTMEYER, who alone is authorized to settle the Books of the late firm.

H. SUTMEYER,
E. NEITHARETT.

Allegheny City, February 4, 1869.

In retiring from the above firm I cheerfully recommend the successor, Mr. H. SUTMEYER, to the continued patronage of my friends and customers.

2122 E. NEITHARETT.

City Treasurer's Office, Pittsburgh, February 11, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL DRAYS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, HUGGIES, &c.,

(Whether resident or non-resident,) in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at this office forthwith, in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved March 30, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860.

All Licenses paid on or before MAY 15, 1869, will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, $18 00 each. One Dollar extra will be charged for each additional Horse used in any of the above vehicles.

A. J. COCHRAN, FWF City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST

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STEAM BETWEEN

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STEERAGE PASSAGE from New York $25, to New York at Lowest Rates, payable in Currency.
Passage from and to Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp, at equally low rates. Remittances to Great Britain, Ireland and all parts of Germany.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York, or

THOMAS H. RATTIGAN,
47 SMITHFIELD STREET,
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LINDSAY,

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ARE NOW SELLING MANY OF THEIR GOODS BELOW PRESENT COST OF MANUFACTURE, BEING ANXIOUS TO REDUCE THEIR STOCK BEFORE MOVING TO 311 LIBERTY STREET, CONSISTING IN PART OF

100 dozen Mann's Axes;
125 dozen Red Rover Axes;
55 dozen Cast Steel Hatchets;
4,000 sets Furniture Castors;
28 dozen Hand Saws;
10 casks Coil Chain;
6 casks Spencer's Tiles;
35 Wrought Iron Anvils;
110 doz. Wade & Butcher's Razors;

LARGE ASSORTMENT

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Builders'

Hardware,

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TOOLS, &c.

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No. 64 Fourth Avenue, near Market.

SPECIAL TABLES FOR LADIES.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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Per Year, (52 Issues)	$1 00
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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address

COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

STOCK SALES.

INSURANCE, SLEEPING CAR, NAVIGATION AND EAGLE COTTON MILLS.—TUESDAY EVENING, February 16th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 108 Smithfield street,

40 shares Eureka Insurance Co;
10 shares Citizens' Insurance Co;
30 shares Monongahela Insurance Co;
30 shares Eagle Cotton Mills Co;
25 shares Monongahela Navigation Co;
50 shares Central Transportation Sleeping Car Stock.

A. McILWAINE, Asct.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Tax on Central Railroad Freight.

A Repeal Proposed—The New County of Petroleum—Proposed Commutation of Death Sentence to Life Imprisonment—Important Supplement to Allegheny County License Law—Local Legislation.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 11, 1869.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Limiting Rockland alley and part of Sterling street, Allegheny City.

Mr. Penner—Incorporating the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Mr. Brech—Relating to the issuing of warrants to vote against the further grants of money to railroad corporations.

Mr. Brech—Making all counties in advance of the Legislative apportionment upon equal rates, authorizing Redbank's Borough, Allegheny, to borrow money and lay additional taxes, empowering public buildings of Allegheny county, and enabling county commissioners to levy a tax for the purpose of paying the interest of bonds by example to Allegheny county.

Mr. Searight—Separating the office of prothonotary of Greene county from Clerk of Orphans' Court, and providing for the election of the school directors of Connellsville to raise money, providing for the better security of passengers on roads.

Mr. Hopkins, North umpton—Repealing so much of the commutation tax of $15 as exhibits tax on freight on Pennsylvania railroads, and levies a like tax be imposed upon the roads.

Mr. Lowry—Requiring the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to pay legal interest on all issues of said Company held by them.

Mr. Fisher—Resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to inquire into the expediency of abolishing one or more judicial districts now or hereafter created, as can be performed more economically. Adopted.

Mr. Lowry—called up the bill creating a new county from parts of Crawford, Venango, Warren and Clarion, to be called Petroleum, read finally and sent to the House.

Adjourned, till 10 A. M.

Announcement—Nothing of importance was done, except the passage to second reading of a bill creating a Board of State Charities.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Yeakle, of Washington—Authorizing the Commissioners of Washington county to borrow money to pay the bounties of soldiers, which was passed finally, also, authorizing Washington borough to borrow money on a new town hall; passed finally.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny—Supplement to 4th section of act of 1854, further amending and consolidating the laws relating corporations, &c., by which he increases the tax on all the 10 per cent purchased or mined from four acres of land, and 5 per cent on the value of all oil or oil of liquor in Allegheny, giving the one-half act of the tax recoverable by informer to the informer, and obliging the information to be sole to the Internal Revenue.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny—Authorizing the authorities of Allegheny to grade, pave, &c., and assess the damages.

Mr. Wright, of Allegheny—Relating to militia, and reducing the minimum number of a company; offering a bounty of $50 to citizens of Allegheny, extending the license laws of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to Sharpsburg authorizing the county to borrow money, relative to voting and assessing the same.

Mr. Kerr, of Allegheny—Authorizing the school Directors of East Deer township, Allegheny county, to levy a county tax.

Mr. Jacques, of Armstrong—Incorporating the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, authorizing and requiring bank officers to open if preferred and special deposits and make statement thereof to the Auditor General.

Mr. Potter, of Chester—For the protection of the county seat of Chester from flooding by chestnuts.

Mr. Boyd, of Lancaster—Continuing a charter of incorporating into the origin of iron, which now expires, and extending the same for a further period of twenty-one years, with regulations.

Mr. Josephs, of Philadelphia—Incorporating the Philadelphia Elevated Railway Company, with two tracks on Market street, fifteen feet gauge, granted no privileges.

Mr. Hemphill—A resolution to pay Mr. Sunderland for attendance in the case of Sunderland vs. Williams, Delaware and, on motion of Mr. Worthington referred to Ways and Means.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, said the amount was extraordinary.

Mr. Hunter, of Westmoreland—Resolution creating the bill giving Mr. Williams pay of 10 days' attendance, referred to Ways and Means.

Commending Death Sentences.

Among the bills reported affirmatively was one authorizing the Governor to commute sentences and release sentence of death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

William C. Gordon, clerk to the Senate-Williams contested election committee, was ordered to pay three hundred dollars, deducted till sworn or clerk.

A bill to incorporate a bank was pushed to pass to-day. The supplement to the Militia law, relieving the minimum number of a company to forty-one in time of peace, and imposing fine of one dollar per minute on persons delinquent at parade, was finally adopted and passed to second reading.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill amending the bituminous law so as to authorize oil legal tenders to allegiance county.

PETROLEUM.

Production and Consumption in 1868.

The Titusville Herald says: The consumption of crude oil in the United States during 1868 exceeded in Pennsylvania, as ascertained by collecting the reports of crude and refined from the several producers, and allowing for the increase in stocks during the year, was about 200,000 barrels more than the figures of production, or consumption, the latter being reported in Western Virginia and Ohio as somewhat light of last year, which was consumed, leaving about 200,000 barrels of crude held in those States at the beginning of the year. With the addition of these amounts to total consumption of crude produced in Pennsylvania, the total consumption of the year amounted to 3,500,000 barrels. Figures of production, or consumption, the latter being reported in the aggregate. There is still a net increase of

We are without definite data as to the consumption in 1867, but from what we know of the production of that year, and the increase in stocks during the year, we estimate the consumption of crude petroleum in the United States during 1867 at

Total consumption of Pennsylvania oil during 1868 3,700,000
Total consumption in 1867 2,500,000
Increase 1,200,000
Total consumption of Western Virginia and Ohio oil during 1868 1,000,000
Total consumption in 1867 800,000
Increase 200,000
Total consumption in U. S., crude, ... 4,700,000

The average yield of production of oil in the Pennsylvania oil region during 1868 was about 40 barrels per day per well, and the number of wells in operation during the year was about 5,000. The number of wells drilled during the year was about 1,000, and the number of wells abandoned and incapable of being operated was about 500. The number of wells drilled during 1867 was about 1,000, and the number abandoned about 500. The number of wells in operation at the close of 1867 was about 4,500. The number of wells in operation at the close of 1868 was about 5,000.

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WASHINGTON.

Disgraceful Scene of Wednesday.

The General Verdict—Debate in the House—Butler and His Course Denounced by Bingham, Shellabarger and Others—Gen. Schenck Defends Butler—The Admission of Mississippi—The Postal Telegraph Scheme—Withdrawal of Whisky in Bond—Grant to be Notified of His Election on Saturday—An American Arrested for Treason in Havana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1869.

The Disgrace of Wednesday.

Our august Senate filled all minds in political circles to-day, and that is the disgrace of yesterday. The cool reflection of a night and a new honesty throughout the house in which all participated, has not taken away the sting. It is believed that the course of the senator at once had much to do with Butler's course in the beginning, but the opinion is general that he made said acted upon the impression he had his opinion upon the senate for assuming to declare that a point he raised was not admissible under the one rule adopted to govern this very case passed upon. The manner in the possession of the Senate was that of a bully, and the effect of the morning shows what was quite generally deprecated last night, that his language was that of a ruffian. The House, as appears from the declaration of several members, did not participate in the disorder so generally as it appeared to do, as quite a number who were standing order were almost beside each other, and not joining with the overbearing Butler, and not joining with the legislative rowdies in creating general confusion. The whole scene was spring upon every one confidently and unexpectedly but several of those who had accurate cause to believe that no such thing would be said to say that Ex Butler's course in front of Spencer's desk, or had Butler stamped himself there for a great light, the scene or the language used would not of necessity have undergone much change. Such is the very general opinion, and a warning against further parade of the case and sandy upon the conduct of the disorderly one.

Butler Changes His Tactics.

This morning, Butler opened in an orderly manner and made a speech of considerable length. The sentiment and night out as strong against Butler's contention, declaring the action of the senate through its presiding officer, a gross violation of the privileges of the House, that he, Butler, had advocated, changed it to one much more general in its terms, and of far milder character, and the whole purpose and tone of his apologetic has contributed to his discomfiture. He could not find this modified position, and attempt with it to cover up the intended insult of the first one.

The Institution Got a Scoring.

The debate was participated in by Shellabarger, who made a logical and constitutional argument, which was regarded as one of the strong-est efforts of his career. It was very severe upon Butler for his course in the matter, going in his defense of the presiding officers of the two houses. Old Governor Thomas, of Maryland, startled the House by his relation of a similar scene when large force was called in to quell the disorder, but he acted in the wise, and wise, as he said, John C. Calhoun answered them to one incident under of restoring.

Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, also participated in the debate, but in part by Butler's acts, both he and the House were found by it, and Mr. Wadsworth would have been liable to similar had he given way to the Butlerites. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, followed in a speech of great power, and which has never been excelled. The denunciation he hurled at Butler for his revolutionary conduct and words was terrific, and his scathing review of the whole proceedings made up Butler toward the senate outside of.

Schenck Rallies to Butler.

General Schenck badly opened rallied with Butler. He was one of the morning spirits in urging the meeting. He heralded the hall in both with great energy at Wade, Colfax and the senate. His compliments of Mr. Wade and the senate were the same as Butler's, but his defense of the conduct of the latter in the chair was regarded very generally as most unmerciful. It seems that in common with Butler, General Schenck and some others had felt aggrieved at the action of the chair in declining yesterday to the request of Ames to accept declaratory resolutions at a place where the vote was urging upon him. Mr. Schenck contended that this threw the responsibility upon the chair, and that he had to vote against it. The argument excited the more indignation from the fact that some of those who to-day attacked the speaker for attempting to deny the request of Ames, were among the most urgent in the request, and that the chair was subjected to the most censorious criticism for declining to accept it.

Mr. Lewis being in the chair, Speaker Colfax replied to Schenck, and opposed the Butler character of his action. He argued that the speaker, as presiding officer, was subject to censure in the hall, and his bearing assured unanimous communication from all but the disorderly. Colonel Cowden made a clear and powerful speech in defense of Messrs. Colfax and Wade. He fully exposed Butler's subterfuges in modifying his resolution, and refused him in unlimited terms with preposterously humiliating discomfiture. Shellabarger followed with a speech that the House had already accepted the whole subject to the Judiciary Committee nearly a year ago. At the close of his remarks, he moved to lay the resolution on the table, but at the request of many members withdrew it.

Butler's speech brought out stout all the lawyer, demagogue and bully there was in him, and was all it is all a pretty fine specimen of self-conceit and impudence for any man to be endowed. The galleries were crowded throughout. The debate will continue to-morrow after the morning hour, and the chances now seem to be that the resolution will pass by the table.

New York's Quota of Soldiers.

The House Committee of Investigation of the New York election frauds have called upon the Governor of that State for information relative to the number of volunteers who entered the army from New York city during the rebellion, the number of men drafted, number of both classes who died or were killed in war, and what proportion of the drafted men. It will take some time to prepare the answer.

Mississippi.

The Reconstruction Committee have agreed, by four to three, to report against the admission of Mississippi under the election of last year, and will probably submit the question to the House early next week. The Republican committee from that State are a good deal disappointed at this conclusion, which will probably be sustained by the House.

The Postal Telegraph.

The Postoffice Committee of the Senate at a meeting this morning considered the postal telegraph scheme, and though no formal vote was taken, he private views of that they will report favorably upon the plan proposed by Mr. Postmaster of Boston.

Whisky in Bond.

The Ways and Means Committee, on final consideration this morning, decided they would unanimously oppose all propositions for extending the time for the withdrawal of whisky in bond. This will probably settle the matter so far as this Congress is concerned.

Grant's Election.

The committee consisting of Senator Morton and Representative Wilson and Price have not yet reported, but it is understood that they will recommend to notify him of his election on Saturday morning and he will probably come in that period.

Under Arrest for Treason.

The State Department has received information that John W. Utley, one of the consular clerks at Havana, has been arrested for treason and thrown into prison there.

Ohio Secret of Session.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., February 11, 1869.

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Butler Changes His Tactics.

This morning, Butler opened in an orderly manner and made a speech of considerable length. The sentiment and night out as strong against Butler's contention, declaring the action of the senate through its presiding officer, a gross violation of the privileges of the House, that he, Butler, had advocated, changed it to one much more general in its terms, and of far milder character, and the whole purpose and tone of his apologetic has contributed to his discomfiture. He could not find this modified position, and attempt with it to cover up the intended insult of the first one.

The Institution Got a Scoring.

The debate was participated in by Shellabarger, who made a logical and constitutional argument, which was regarded as one of the strong-est efforts of his career. It was very severe upon Butler for his course in the matter, going in his defense of the presiding officers of the two houses. Old Governor Thomas, of Maryland, startled the House by his relation of a similar scene when large force was called in to quell the disorder, but he acted in the wise, and wise, as he said, John C. Calhoun answered them to one incident under of restoring.

Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, also participated in the debate, but in part by Butler's acts, both he and the House were found by it, and Mr. Wadsworth would have been liable to similar had he given way to the Butlerites. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, followed in a speech of great power, and which has never been excelled. The denunciation he hurled at Butler for his revolutionary conduct and words was terrific, and his scathing review of the whole proceedings made up Butler toward the senate outside of.

Schenck Rallies to Butler.

General Schenck badly opened rallied with Butler. He was one of the morning spirits in urging the meeting. He heralded the hall in both with great energy at Wade, Colfax and the senate. His compliments of Mr. Wade and the senate were the same as Butler's, but his defense of the conduct of the latter in the chair was regarded very generally as most unmerciful. It seems that in common with Butler, General Schenck and some others had felt aggrieved at the action of the chair in declining yesterday to the request of Ames to accept declaratory resolutions at a place where the vote was urging upon him. Mr. Schenck contended that this threw the responsibility upon the chair, and that he had to vote against it. The argument excited the more indignation from the fact that some of those who to-day attacked the speaker for attempting to deny the request of Ames, were among the most urgent in the request, and that the chair was subjected to the most censorious criticism for declining to accept it.

Mr. Lewis being in the chair, Speaker Colfax replied to Schenck, and opposed the Butler character of his action. He argued that the speaker, as presiding officer, was subject to censure in the hall, and his bearing assured unanimous communication from all but the disorderly. Colonel Cowden made a clear and powerful speech in defense of Messrs. Colfax and Wade. He fully exposed Butler's subterfuges in modifying his resolution, and refused him in unlimited terms with preposterously humiliating discomfiture. Shellabarger followed with a speech that the House had already accepted the whole subject to the Judiciary Committee nearly a year ago. At the close of his remarks, he moved to lay the resolution on the table, but at the request of many members withdrew it.

Butler's speech brought out stout all the lawyer, demagogue and bully there was in him, and was all it is all a pretty fine specimen of self-conceit and impudence for any man to be endowed. The galleries were crowded throughout. The debate will continue to-morrow after the morning hour, and the chances now seem to be that the resolution will pass by the table.

New York's Quota of Soldiers.

The House Committee of Investigation of the New York election frauds have called upon the Governor of that State for information relative to the number of volunteers who entered the army from New York city during the rebellion, the number of men drafted, number of both classes who died or were killed in war, and what proportion of the drafted men. It will take some time to prepare the answer.

Mississippi.

The Reconstruction Committee have agreed, by four to three, to report against the admission of Mississippi under the election of last year, and will probably submit the question to the House early next week. The Republican committee from that State are a good deal disappointed at this conclusion, which will probably be sustained by the House.

The Postal Telegraph.

The Postoffice Committee of the Senate at a meeting this morning considered the postal telegraph scheme, and though no formal vote was taken, he private views of that they will report favorably upon the plan proposed by Mr. Postmaster of Boston.

Whisky in Bond.

The Ways and Means Committee, on final consideration this morning, decided they would unanimously oppose all propositions for extending the time for the withdrawal of whisky in bond. This will probably settle the matter so far as this Congress is concerned.

Grant's Election.

The committee consisting of Senator Morton and Representative Wilson and Price have not yet reported, but it is understood that they will recommend to notify him of his election on Saturday morning and he will probably come in that period.

Under Arrest for Treason.

The State Department has received information that John W. Utley, one of the consular clerks at Havana, has been arrested for treason and thrown into prison there.

Ohio Secret of Session.

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FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Bridge Authorized at Cincinnati.

Financial Questions Debated in the Senate—River and Harbor Bill Up in Evening Session—Butler's Resolution Considered by the House—Strong Speech by Mr. Bingham—No Action Reached.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. HARDING, from the Committee on Post Roads, reported a joint resolution giving assent of the United States for the construction of a bridge between Cincinnati and Newport. Passed.

Also, a bill giving assent of the United States for the construction of a bridge between New York and Brooklyn, which was laid on the table.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution directing the Committee to inquire into the practicability of preventing the discharge of counsel under common order Judge Underwood's decision in Virginia, on the ground that the Constitution did not think it proper to interfere by legislation with special adjustments of a court.

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1869.

The fine, of a series of letters reviewing the report of Commissioner Wells, by Horace C. Carey, Esq., appears in another column this morning, to be followed immediately by one by Prof. Dana. The latter is the celebrated author under a pseudonym of many valuable contributions to the science of Political Economics, and the appearance of a timely article in the columns of a daily paper, whose precious influence is so widely extended as ours, will be hailed by thousands as a welcome attraction.

We appeal to Mr. Carey's letters on other topics.

A contract of professional politicians, and their friends, whose only consequence is derived from managing their meetings, packing delegations and running the machine or, generally, called in a body on Governor Fenton in New York, until him they would stand by him, and by implication, if not in direct terms, gave him to understand they stood ready to take the offices he had to bestow in payment of the services they had performed. Whereupon, separately and singly, they took the President-elect by the hand, and departed, he certainly giving them a kick by saying "good-bye," without asking them to come again. An hour after he was closeted in daily consult that no doubt he could, in an hour's time, in New York, find those who would undertake to run the government in all its departments. It will not do for these politicians to say that they are the men who run the machine, nominate Presidents and elect them, for the truth is then, whoever is President to-day in spite of them all, they having fallen into line only when they found it would be useless to resist, and that if they did they would be left high and dry, the Grand Democratic Show. But any one can locate that lie easily!

Rumor now reports say that General Cameron will be meeting with considerable opposition. The correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says it is the object to let the act which the Senate has put through with a "whirl" lose weak, which it is thought would agree to enforcement they stood ready to take the offices he had to bestow in payment of the services they had performed. Whereupon, separately and singly, they took the President-elect by the hand, and departed, he certainly giving them a kick by saying, "good-bye," without asking them to come again. An hour after he was closeted in daily consult that no doubt he could, in an hour's time, in New York, find those who would undertake to run the government in all its departments. It will not do for these politicians to say that they are the men who run the machine, nominate Presidents and elect them, for the truth is then, whoever is President to-day in spite of them all, they having fallen into line only when they found it would be useless to resist, and that if they did they would be left high and dry, the Grand Democratic Show. But any one can locate that lie easily!

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We advise the Legislature not to do things with a "whirl" any more, but take time to perfect their business, so that it will stand the test. We believe that it is generally conceded that the "whirl" system is attended

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Mr. Wilson's appropriation will appropriate one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. "Or so much thereof as shall be necessary," for the expenses of the Legislature, or forty thousand dollars less than was appropriated last winter. This is an old, old story, that the labors of the Legislature prove to promise retrenchment have not been in vain. Last year however, nearly one hundred thousand dollars more was paid out than was appropriated; let us hope that nothing of the kind will be required, and that the saving here noted will most instinct to be swallowed up in this or any other way. We regret that provision is not made for paying only the legally appointed officers of the House, and for guarding the Treasury from a raid by the supernumeraries, who, if paid, will absorb a few of any thousand dollars. It is to be hoped that the appropriation bill will be amended so as to accomplish this. Mr Wilson's bill is a whole, appropriates about four millions of dollars, or so we understand, about the same as last year. The hope that the Legislature is measuring the bill will remember that, under the Constitution, no institution or object is now ready as the State Treasury. Let them strike for a saving of a round million.

The Harrisburg *State Guard* is endeavoring to drag the State printing into the question of reform and retrenchment by giving out that an impression is sought to be created in some quarters that the work hereof done in a work-manlike manner. So far as the Commercial is concerned we have always commended the work done by the State printer, and only a few weeks since took occasion to say that the Military History was the finest specimen of typography and letter press we had ever known to issue from our State printing office. We know Mr. Stonecipher, the State printer, to be a gentleman of integrity, who has performed his duty well and faithfully. No blame can be attached to him if there should be extravagances in the State printing. He prints just what he is authorized to do by the Legislature and the State authorities, and he is great or small he is responsible only for the manner of doing the work, of which we have heard no complaint. The *State Guard* cannot beg the question by introducing foreign matter. Let it affect to like west, and in doing so it might with reason expunge the views of last year on the *Legislative Record* contract, on which subject it has been singularly silent this session, probably owing to the fact that a State Library is one to be continued. It can now speak out, however.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY.

Congress of late has not been regarded as a school of manners or courtesy. There have been seasons when the proceedings of one or other of the two houses brought a blush to the cheeks of every honest man in the country. At intervals we have been gratified at the alacrity with which members discharged their duties, and hopeful that the scenes which have too often disgraced the chamber would not be repeated. Such an interval has been abruptly broken by the ambition of a man who aims to be a leader. We have had exposition of the disorder introduced with plantation manners. Parliamentary rules, politeness and ordinary courtesy severally, with a breath, by the force of impertinence and audacity. This is what it amounts to, disguise it as we will. When we say this, we put the best construction upon the extraordinary course pursued by Mr. Brownlow of Tennessee.

We have no inclination to discuss the correctness or justice of the objection made by Mr. Brownlow. In one opinion, however, he was clearly wrong. The time for Mr. Brownlow to present his objection apparently have been permitted to pass unnoticed. Failing to take advantage of the opportunity presented on Monday when the joint rule for the action of the House with reference to the vote of Georgia was carried, we can only regard his course in the joint convention as the act of a man determined to make mischief, and cause confusion.

Were none of character, courage, ability and ambition are not at first necessary to make a leader, however indispensable they may be to a leader's success. The power to control, and command others involves tact and bravery and self-command. This power Mr. Brownlow totally lacks. He has never given any evidence of the possession of it. Contrast with the demeanor and conduct of Mr. Conkling, who did not forget what was due to the occasion and to dignity of the convention, Mr. Brownlow's conduct assumes the character of that of a bully. This, we submit, is not precisely the disposition we would prefer in a leader. There was nothing at stake that could not have been settled quietly and firmly. Angelo time was allowed members to discuss the question in all its bearings on Monday, and the rule then adopted settled everything.

Instead of palliating or excusing the conduct of the principals in the extraordinary proceedings, we desire rather to rebuke the spirit which, if permitted full sway, cannot fail to return the halls of our representatives into an arena for the display of the worst passions. "One hissing fish is sufficient to stir up strife in a whole flock." Mr. Brownlow has now shown us that the saying applies with equal force to human nature. His presence under was all that was necessary

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to produce the confusion of Babel. Ten or twelve years ago, when plantation manners ruled at the expense of dignity, intelligence and common sense, the member who turned his arms first was held to be the best man. But now as he who aims to be accepted as a leader among our legislators must only remember what is due to others, but bring to his aid all the dignity, grace and courtesy born of true manhood, culture and refinement, otherwise his ascendancy will be very brief. Such, we predict, will be especially true of Mr. Brownlow.

AT HARRISBURG &c.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* and *State Guard*, both of which enjoy the patronage of the Legislature, undertake to defend the extravagance of the House by assailing the editor of the Commercial. If this suits them we are quite content. But it would be much more to the point did they deny if they can, and confess if they cannot, that the first act of the present House was to override the law of last session, fixing the number of officers at thirty-*five*, and increase the number to sixty-one, nearly become the sixty-one Republican members could not agree how to divide among themselves the sixty-four offices to be appointed. We have repeatedly called the attention of members and those discharging papers to this shameful proceeding, but not a word of denial has been raised anywhere.

Such a beginning promised bulls, in view of which full we suggested that the back track should be taken. Such in legal act of extravagance was well calculated to occasion alarm, for a body that could do this might do worse. The alarm became general, and if in the end these twenty-seven supernumeraries get not their pay, the legislative agents are much fat and the general appropriations are cut down, such a result will be due to the alarm, to speaking which the Commercial is proud of its share.

Just such an explosion was needed to save the Republican party from responsibility for the extravagance in which in the very first hour of the session the House began to run wild. We are not at all concerned what will be the verdict of the Republican party and the public in general on our course. Of the half million dollars which we are assured will be saved in the appropriations this year, we feel entirely conscious that a good share will be due to the course which the Commercial, in common with almost the entire Republican press of the State, has pursued. And as applicable to this point, we repeat an extract from a private letter from a well-known and trusted Republican, who has been at the capital the greater part of the present session. It is as follows:

"The success of the supernumeraries will go to the people with a very sharp appetite for increasing the number of offices, and next winter's members will be elected with the express understanding that they are to increase the number of offices. Another thing, the Democrats will not be behind in the race, and the good sense of the people will have to be called to the highest mark. But now we are all concerned what will be the verdict of the Republican party and the public in general on our course. Of the half million dollars which we are assured will be saved in the appropriations this year, we feel entirely conscious that a good share will be due to the course which the Commercial, in common with almost the entire Republican press of the State, has pursued. And as applicable to this point, we repeat an extract from a private letter from a well-known and trusted Republican, who has been at the capital the greater part of the present session. It is as follows:

We have not doubted that the Republican party would close itself from the imputation of gross extravagance, and the responsibility incurred in the early action of the House. Not only will the State this year save a large sum, but we have reason to believe that permanent retrenchment will be inaugurated, resounding to the credit of the party and increasing its hold on public confidence. The Republican press will thus have performed a great service to the party from a crushing weight of responsibility, and proved themselves faithful sentinels. We feel as though we could afford to have our Harrisburg contemporaries say of us what phrases them best. In the end, however, we expect to see them stand with us.

THE CITY PARK QUESTION.

The advantages resulting to all populous communities from well arranged public parks are too generally admitted to be seriously questioned at this day. That Pittsburgh needs a public park, and would be greatly benefited thereby, are truths the supporting of such accounting year will not be denied by reasonable men. There may be diversity of views in regard to how the park may be obtained, and how much money it may be profitable to invest in it, but we apprehend that if a plan were proposed whereby a park could be procured without costing the taxpayers of the city one dollar, and yet at the same time vastly enhance the value of property in the neighborhood of its location, and correspondingly increase the revenue of the corporation, no one would be so unwise as to oppose it. We are in favor of all those public improvements which are necessary for the common good, and which tend to the general welfare and prosperity. Hence we have advocated a public park, believing that any judicious expenditure of money for that purpose would be a good investment. The Park Commission, appointed by Councils some months since, have had the project steadily in view, and we have not been altogether ignorant of the laudable efforts which they have been making towards the accomplishment of the object. As the subject is soon to be brought to the attention of Councils—probably at the session called for Saturday afternoon—we deem it a fitting occasion to give our readers some information in regard to it, premising that one is the most favorable time for promoting a park, as every year suitable ground is becoming scarcer and higher in price, and our grand and beautiful forest trees are being rapidly cut away, and cannot be replaced in the lifetime of any citizen.

At the present time there are parties in our city who are willing to propose to sell to the city, on terms considered reasonable, and affording such a margin that, with from eight hundred to one thousand acres, the sale of from three to four hundred acres on the rim of the park, to private individuals, will pay for the whole, and leave a sufficient sum to keep the park in perpetual repair, so that the city would never be at any great expense if any at all in keeping it up. But, if a smaller number of acres only can be secured, then the margin will not be so great in favor of the city, yet, nevertheless, sufficient to afford a park without any original outlay in the shape of purchase money. For instance, suppose a tract of six hundred acres can be purchased at an average of eight hundred dollars per acre, making a total of $480,000, and that two hundred acres of the same, lying upon the outskirts, are sold in lots, ranging from one to ten acres, at the rate of three hundred dollars per acre; the profit would be $60,000, leaving $420,000 in favor of the city. This would give the public a park of four hundred acres, and at its present cost of $120,000.

We have heard of one plan suggested, which, we are credibly informed, can be easily carried out, namely: That a number of responsible gentlemen can be found who will agree, under certain conditions, to raise a sufficient number of outlying acres, say two hundred out of six hundred, at such rate as will pay for the whole six hundred acres, leaving to the city four hundred acres for a public park, without any cost. One of the conditions of the arrangement would be, that the city should stand responsible, by the issue of bonds, payable in twenty years, while the parties taking the extra acres would be bound to pay up in fifteen years, paying such reasonable sums as compensating, etc., and enable the city to pay cash for such small lots as they might have to purchase outright. By this arrangement, it will be observed that the interest paid by the parties taking the land, will more than pay the interest on the bonds of the city and thus the whole purchase money and interest will be settled up five years before the city will be called upon to retire their bonds, unless they are proper to pay off as soon as the private owners. Under such a plan as this, the city would be perfectly safe, because, as the improvements progressed in the park, the land would appreciate in value, and in the course of five years, or less, would realize double the amount which their gentlemen propose giving.

We give the above as one of the plans proposed, whereby the city can have a park without cost to the tax payers. It is a plan entirely feasible, but the parties who

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are desirous that the public should have a park, will not for one moment entertain any proposal or scheme that would inure to their personal gain. On the contrary, they are solicitous that the city should have all the advantages, and make no effort to obtain an inch more than a mere share of land, whereby, in the course of a few years, she will be to an advantage that she will not only have a spacious park without any cost, but an ample fund to keep it in order.

There is another point which is essential to success in this matter. The people in the neighborhood, having lands suitable for a park, if they really desire the location of the same, must act very liberally towards the city, by putting the sales so low that the city will have sufficient margin upon which to operate. By this means they will not only benefit the city, but increase the value of their remaining property two or three times over and above what the whole would now bring. On the contrary, by pursuing a different course, and asking fabulous rates, such as their imaginations lead them to believe might be realized, they will throw the park from their immediate neighborhood, and perhaps defeat the project entirely.

The question will come before Councils upon the proposition to ask for legislative authority to issue bonds in such amount as may be necessary, and the whole subject is one that will receive the most careful consideration. Whatever plan Councils may think most feasible, and best for the interest of the public, ought to be and doubtless will be promptly adopted.

A Democratic correspondent, who has "investigated" Alexander H. Stephens, says that gentleman pronounces E. A. Pollard a whole-sale liar, and that Pollard's story of the flight of Jeff. Davis and Mr. Stephens's conduct during the closing scene in the grand "speculative" tragedy is a fabrication. Mr. Stephens avers that his personal relations with Mr. Davis were never interrupted. Poor Pollard pinnacle, unless it be himself.

There is unquestionable accuracy in the fact, that those having been found our Revenue Assessor in New York City who is determined on doing his duty, strenuous efforts are being made to procure his removal. We venture to say that, next to the noble and manly determination of office under the new administration, are secretly or openly assisting to make his removal sure.

Still the evidence shows that something more than a mere desire for peace existed in Cuba. The revolutionists are pressing, Weather Chisms, instead of standing up for Dulce, pack up their worthy effects and notice out of Queen's way. Their plan we are informed, is to form a line of forts from the known wherever country supposed to be located somewhere on the North American continent. The new country grows across at the Isthmus, and the Spanish Main. Those signs look no good to Dulce's power or domestic plans. The official journals admit that the situation is "very grave," certainly not to Cuba are equally appreciating a crisis.

Mr. Hooper's plan is generally approved of by the press. An exchange thinks the passage of the bill will be followed at an early day by an enhancement of the tax to 4 per cent. and adds: "To Mr. Hooper's plan we should append the following amendment as a condition essential to its success: Secure honest and economical disbursement of the fund. The fraudulent expenditure of the money is the great thing." Mr. Hooper's proposition is based on the oft-repeated declaration, in the strongest expressions it will insure both retrenchment and economy in the disbursement of the money put in practice his profession of a desire to be governed by the strict letter of economy.

A Boston writer referring to the fact that it is the opinion of many that the shipping interest of that State will be greatly benefited by the repeal of the tax on foreign built vessels, says that in the course of the past three years the opposition to the increase in the amount of tonnage and the number of ships that possess the right to fly the flag of the United States, on the ground of owning ships as "common carriers," is the opinion of some that we are a great deal better off than they—the ship-owners—and that the carrying of freight for three or four years past and at present are no low that it would cost that they do not pay. The actual ship owners, as a class, appear to be in comfortable circumstances at present, and if some may from misfortune or necessary. The Committee desire to protect their comrades from imposition, and those desiring to at all should address the Secretary immediately. The following is the schedule of the excursion rates:

Excursion Rates—Good for ten days to Baltimore from Local Stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

From	To	Price
Pittsburgh	Baltimore	$12 00
Allegheny	Baltimore	12 00
Turtle Creek	Baltimore	11 50
Greensburg	Baltimore	11 00
Latrobe	Baltimore	10 50
Derry	Baltimore	10 00
Blairsville	Baltimore	9 50
Saltsburg	Baltimore	9 00
Leechburg	Baltimore	8 50
Apollo	Baltimore	8 00
Kittanning	Baltimore	7 50
Parker's Landing	Baltimore	7 00
Freeport	Baltimore	6 50
Tarentum	Baltimore	6 00
Brilliant	Baltimore	5 50
Bakewell	Baltimore	5 00
Glenfield	Baltimore	4 50
Sharpsburg	Baltimore	4 00
Etna	Baltimore	3 50
Millvale	Baltimore	3 00
Verona	Baltimore	2 50
Oakmont	Baltimore	2 00
Harrison City	Baltimore	11 50
Penn	Baltimore	11 00
Irwin	Baltimore	10 50
Wall	Baltimore	10 00
Wilkinsburg	Baltimore	9 50
Edgewood	Baltimore	9 00
Braddock	Baltimore	8 50
Wilmerding	Baltimore	8 00
Turtle Creek	Baltimore	7 50
Pitcairn	Baltimore	7 00
Trafford City	Baltimore	6 50
Wall	Baltimore	6 00
Irwin	Baltimore	5 50
Penn	Baltimore	5 00
Harrison City	Baltimore	4 50

Same to Baltimore from Local Stations on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Pittsburgh	$12 00
Allegheny	12 00
Manchester	12 00
Sharpsburg	12 00
Etna	12 00
Millvale	12 00
Verona	12 00
Oakmont	12 00
Harrison City	12 00
Penn	12 00
Irwin	12 00
Wall	12 00
Wilkinsburg	12 00
Edgewood	12 00
Braddock	12 00
Wilmerding	12 00
Turtle Creek	12 00
Pitcairn	12 00
Trafford City	12 00
Wall	12 00
Irwin	12 00
Penn	12 00
Harrison City	12 00

Same to Baltimore from Local Stations on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Pittsburgh	$12 00
Birmingham	12 00
Temperanceville	12 00
Pleasant Valley	12 00
Fairhaven	12 00
Lawrenceville	12 00
Bennett	12 00
Sharpsburg	12 00
Millvale	12 00
Etna	12 00
Glenfield	12 00
Kensington	12 00
Oakmont	12 00
Verona	12 00
Plum Creek	12 00
Harrison City	12 00
Export	12 00
Murrysville	12 00
Delmont	12 00
Penn	12 00
Jacksonville	12 00
Irwin	12 00
Wall	12 00
Wilkinsburg	12 00
Edgewood	12 00
Braddock	12 00
Wilmerding	12 00
Turtle Creek	12 00
Pitcairn	12 00
Trafford City	12 00
Wall	12 00
Irwin	12 00
Penn	12 00
Harrison City	12 00

Washington Branch Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Reduction of two cents per mile, good for ten days.

Northern Central Railroad.

Reduction of two cents per mile, good for ten days.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Alleghany Division.

Same as Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Other Railroads.

And other Railroads, special arrangements will be made, and the rates will be fixed at two cents per mile, good for ten days.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

Excursion Tickets will be issued from Philadelphia to Washington, good for ten days, at $5 50.

Northern Central Railroad.

Reduction of two cents per mile, good for ten days.

To Baltimore and from Railroad, and Alleghany Division.

Ohio and Chesapeake,

And other Railroads, special arrangements will be made, and the rates will be fixed at two cents per mile, good for ten days.

The Appointment of Ex-Senator McConnell, of Illinois.

The appointment of Ex-senator Murray McConnell, of Illinois, to the office of Assistant Treasurer, was received throughout that State. Gen. McConnell was one of the oldest citizens of Central Illinois, and had, perhaps, taken a more active part in its political history than any other living man. He was a man of decided ability, early attained considerable scientific and literary attainments. He was a successful lawyer, having been the associate of Baker, Lincoln, Logan and others of equal prominence in that profession. His chief fault is alleged to be a lack of practical tact. The "Morning Post" of Mr. Edwin Adams is held up as the only personal organ of the appointee.

Fund Parks, recently ambassador at Lisbon, presented Donna Maria with a splendid necklace of diamonds, the two most beautiful of which the Queen had converted into earrings. Mr. Parks has since been recalled, and Mr. Webster, who succeeded him on Saturday said between Reed and Cooper.

The City Council of Columbus on Monday night, by a vote of ten to seven, authorized the purchase of the Statehouse property on State street, opposite the Capitol square, and the Governor is authorized, on a location being made, to issue bonds to pay for the Statehouse lot in Bexley and $5,000 for the grounds.

The number of marriages in Ohio during the year ending July 1, 1868, was 20,276—a decrease of 1,000 as compared with the year previous.

The Dayton *Ledger*, of Friday last, says: "Yesterday we met a gentleman from Germantown, who was looking at hedging and asked us in this respect at least he carries with him information that will be appreciated after the inauguration, and however clear his judgment may now be respecting them, it is very possible that he may change it. He has probably other things of more importance to occupy his attention in the Interior Department, but within these three weeks he may come to a different determination respecting some of them. All those who are familiar with the history of Mr. Lincoln's first Cabinet will remember how that its composition was arbitrarily not decided until the day after the inauguration. A slight consideration of the circumstances will convince any fair minded man, that the President elect has a more difficult task than his predecessor had, in the formation of his Cabinet, and particularly as to the distribution of Federal patronage in the South. Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, on the contrary, was composed of men who were almost entirely unknown to the country at large. Her chief fault is alleged to be a lack of practical tact. The "Morning Post" of Mr. Edwin Adams is held up as the only personal organ of the appointee.

From the New York Sun.

GOV. GRANT certainly possesses an unprecedented power of keeping his own counsel. In this respect at least he carries with him information that will be appreciated after the inauguration, and however clear his judgment may now be respecting them, it is very possible that he may change it. He has probably other things of more importance to occupy his attention in the Interior Department, but within these three weeks he may come to a different determination respecting some of them. All those who are familiar with the history of Mr. Lincoln's first Cabinet will remember how that its composition was arbitrarily not decided until the day after the inauguration. A slight consideration of the circumstances will convince any fair minded man, that the President elect has a more difficult task than his predecessor had, in the formation of his Cabinet, and particularly as to the distribution of Federal patronage in the South. Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, on the contrary, was composed of men who were almost entirely unknown to the country at large. Her chief fault is alleged to be a lack of practical tact. The "Morning Post" of Mr. Edwin Adams is held up as the only personal organ of the appointee.

OHIO NEWS.

The citizens of Steubenville voted on Saturday for their choice for postmaster of that city, the candidates having a majority of all the votes cast. Mr. Hooper, the present incumbent, received 1,200 votes, and the remainder were divided between Col. Wm. Sharon, Col. Wm. Sharon, Col. Wm. Sharon,

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN

Government Securities.

New National Life Insurance Co.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, February 12, 1869.

No very material change to report in the money market, though the tendency is rather in favor of borrowers, as the demand for money is not quite so large as it has been for a few days past, but the banks do not seem to be any longer accumulating to any extent, and there seems to be no material increase in the amount of money to be had on call. The rates of interest remain unchanged, and are quoted as follows:

Prime single name paper, 7 to 8 per cent.

Prime endorsed and good two name paper, 8 to 10 per cent.

Call loans on stocks, 6 to 7 per cent.

Call loans on gold, 6 per cent.

Call loans on Government securities, 6 per cent.

Call loans on miscellaneous collaterals, 7 to 8 per cent.

Discounts on bank paper, 7 to 8 per cent.

Discounts on commercial paper, 8 to 10 per cent.

Discounts on single name paper, 10 per cent.

Discounts on Government securities, 6 per cent.

Discounts on miscellaneous collaterals, 8 per cent.

Discounts on gold, 6 per cent.

Discounts on foreign exchange, 9 per cent.

Discounts on Treasury drafts, 9 per cent.

Discounts on certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent.

Discounts on compound interest notes, 6 per cent.

Discounts on seven-thirty notes, 6 per cent.

Discounts on one-year certificates, 6 per cent.

Discounts on two-year five per cent. bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on five-twenty bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on ten-forty bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Pacific Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Union Pacific Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Central Pacific Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Kansas Pacific Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Southern Pacific Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Atlantic and Great Western Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.

Discounts on Pittsburgh and Steubenville

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CITY MATTERS.

Allegheny Councils.

New Water Works Proposed—Report of the Finance Committee—The Appropriations—Monthly Report of the Controller—The Registry of Lots—The Sewerage Question—Report of the Water Committee, Etc., Etc.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny was held at their rooms, city building, Thursday evening, February 11th, 1869.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....President.
A. G. CURLEY.....Clerk.

Council met at half-past seven o'clock, and the Clerk called the roll when the following members responded to their names:

Messrs. Engle, Fairbanks, Fleming, Gwinner, Hall, Morrison, Myler, Patterson, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, Riddle, Sather, Wettach, and President McBrier.

The minutes of last meeting was read and approved.

Mr. MYLER presented a petition for the grading and curbing of Irvine alley. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. WETTACH a petition for the grading and paving of Franklin street. Referred to the Street Committee.

PROPOSED WATER WORKS.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented a communication from several citizens, accompanied by a preliminary report from W. Milnor Roberts, engineering engineer, with reference to the extension of the Water Works. The report is a lengthy communication, after reciting the leading features of the report, which has been previously published, recommends the construction of a reservoir on Observatory hill, the cost of which is estimated for the new Pittsburgh Water Works at $1,000,000. The works at present supply the city with 12,000,000 gallons per day, and it is practicable for the City of Allegheny to receive a supply of 20,000,000 gallons per day, which is double the present capacity of the works of the City of Pittsburgh. Referred to the Water Committee.

PETITION FOR A CHANGE OF GRADE.

Mr. REITER presented a petition for a change of grade on Walker street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. MYLER presented a communication from the City Engineer, Mr. Dawis, in reply to the inquiry addressed to him as to the head and size of pipe for sewer purposes. The Engineer gives the following data, that the vitrified clay pipe is the best adapted for such purposes. He recommends that the communication was ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—TAXES AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1869.

Mr. HALL, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the following report:

To the Honorable, the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance respectfully report as follows:

In the matter of the petition asking an appropriation for the grading and paving of Sandusky street, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Your committee also recommend the passage of the ordinance appropriating $1,000 for the purchase of a lot of ground for the Fifth ward engine house.

Your committee also submit the following appropriations:

[Table of appropriations omitted.]

Mr. HALL moved that the ordinance be read and considered, &c. That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to advertise proposals for the sale of bonds of the Water Works Department for the present year.

Your Committee also submit one other matter, and that is the question of the payment of water rents assessed per meter measure has been referred to your committee, together with the Mayor and Controller of the several wards, and though several of the parties have paid during the past year, the most of them have refused to become liable. The objection to payment in this way seems to be well based, as this Committee does not like to see a discrimination between different parties who have been assessed. Parties have been assessed, and of course refused to pay. As this high assessment is stated that the amount of water has been taken properly from the meter or if not that, the meter is not correct. It is also stated that the meters were not put in the right place, and that the water is not made to take out the bills. Those who have considered fair between the city and water consumers, are of the opinion that the Mayor should appoint a committee to inquire into the matter, and report to the next meeting of Councils, but cases to be brought before the Committee, but cases to be brought before the Committee, but cases to be brought before the Committee